

## IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph at page 18, line 9, with the following:

Referring to FIG. 5B, similar to the first embodiment of the jacket guard (FIG. 4B), the balloon round edge 33 serves to protect the vessel during the delivery and positioning of the system 20. During delivery of the system, the expandable member ~~may~~ may be partially inflated providing a circumferential profile slightly larger than the outer diameter of the main delivery catheter 23. The leading edge 121 of the main delivery catheter 23 may be positioned such that it butts up against and engages the balloon round edge 33 of the partially inflated expandable member such that a portion of the balloon round edge is tucked within the main delivery catheter. As the partially inflated expandable member is partially tucked into the main delivery catheter 23, the distal portion of the expandable member 30 expands such that an overlapping region 35 results. The overlapping region 35 overlaps and encompasses the leading edge 121 of the main delivery catheter and provides protection to the vessel walls from any trauma which may result from contact between the main catheter leading edge 121 and the vessel wall during delivery.

Please replace the paragraph at page 19, line 27, with the following:

As shown in FIGS. 1 and 10-13 the intraluminal grafting system 20 also includes an expandable, collapsible and flexible intraluminal vascular bifurcated prosthesis or bifurcated graft 24 for implanting in a body vessel or corporeal lumen 56. Referring to FIG. 10, the graft consists of a deformable main tubular member 34 which bifurcates into an ipsilateral tubular member 32 and a contralateral tubular member 46. The main tubular member 34 and inferior tubular members 32, 46 each are formed of a graft wall 58 allowing fluid communication between the superior 37 and inferior 47 ends ~~32 and 46~~ of the bifurcated graft 24.

Please replace the paragraph at page 20, line 28, with the following:

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Preferably, the superior attachment system 60 is comprised of a single piece of wire which is formed to provide the apices 62 and also to define helical torsion springs 68 between legs 70 and 72. In a preferred embodiment, the turns of the apices defined by the wire ~~having~~ have an inner diameter equal to .032 inches. The ends of the single piece of wire may be welded together to form a continuous spring like attachment system.

Please replace the paragraph at page 29, line 23, with the following:

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In addition, it may be desirable to further secure the attachment system 78 after it has expanded onto the wall of the iliac artery. The balloon catheter assembly 26 may be retracted proximally such that the expandable member 30 is positioned at the expanded attachment system 78. Once positioned the expandable member 30 may be inflated to further expand the attachment system against the vessel wall thereby tightly securing the wall engaging members 74 into the vessel wall. During the retraction of the balloon catheter assembly 26 to the target site, the pliable jacket guard 160 serves to provide a smooth and soft profile surface preventing the balloon catheter assembly from snagging the inner surface of the partially deployed graft 24 thereby reducing the likelihood that the secured graft superior member 34 may be dislodged from it's engagement with the aortic vessel.

Please replace the paragraph at page 32, line 11, with the following:

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As shown in FIGS. 6-8, a contralateral end cap 140 may also be connected to one of the components for delivering the contralateral inferior member 46. The contralateral

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end cap may be attached to the contralateral guidewire 48 as shown in FIG. 8 6 or to the second cylinder 132 as shown in FIGS. 7 and 8. The contralateral end cap protects the contralateral attachment system 80 during delivery of the bifurcated graft 24 and the contralateral inferior tubular member. If the contralateral end cap is formed as an end cap as shown in FIGS. 7 and 8, the contralateral attachment system may be expanded with the contralateral end cap in place. The contralateral end cap may also be formed as a capsule as shown in FIG. 6. This configuration would limit the expansion of the contralateral attachment system, requiring that the contralateral end cap be translated distally prior to contralateral attachment system expansion. Therefore, in this configuration the contralateral guidewire 48 is formed as a stiffened wire. This stiffened wire is slidably disposed within the contralateral delivery catheter allowing the contralateral guidewire and contralateral end cap to be advanced distally.

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